The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9022.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance ..Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAYZER—TRICKEY—May 16th, at St. John's, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Mr. Charles William Cayzer, to agnes Elizabeth, only daughter of William Trickey, Esq., of Bristol (England).—No cards.

DEATHS.

FERNANDES—May 16th, at Ahmedabad, Nicholas Fernandes, Junior, Esq., Solicitor H.M.'s High Court, Bombay, aged 33 years.

HAMILTON—April 18th, at Wrington, Somerset, England, George Gavin, aged 3 years and 3 months, son of Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Tutor to the sons of Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

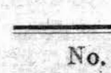
The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

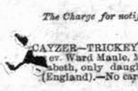
	May Ur.		May June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	Leave Bussorah	33 6
„ Kurrachee	8 22	„ Fao	0 9
„ Guadur	9 23	„ Bushire	26 9
„ Muscat	12 26	„ Linga	28 11
„ B. Abbas	14 28	„ B. Abbas	30 13
„ Linga	16 30		June
	June	„ Muscat	1 15
„ Bushire	18 1	„ Guadur	3 17
„ Fao	19 2	„ Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah ...	20 3	Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Lange, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo.....	27
„ Coconada.....	29	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Bimlipatam.....	30	„ Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay ...	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Southern districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "ROHILLA," Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SUMMER CLOUD," Webster, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Webster will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Webster.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEANN UAMHA," Captain McCann, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Beann Uamha."

1st May 1868.

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LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

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½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
½	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Oriental Sash.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

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Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

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Terms—Cash.
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(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

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Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

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This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d· and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co. ; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

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The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

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Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

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Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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20 0 0	23 0 0		10 10 0	11 11 0	
30 0 0	35 0 0		17 17 0	20 0 0	
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55 0 0	58 0 0		45 0 0	48 0 0	
75 0 0	80 0 0		65 0 0	68 0 0	
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30 0 0	33 0 0		20 0 0	22 0 0	
35 0 0	38 0 0		25 0 0	28 0 0	
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14 14 0	...	...	5 5 0	...	...
21 0 0	...	...	8 8 0	...	...
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9 9 0	12 12 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	

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25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London.
Established 1749.

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NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, and the days following, a quantity of FITTINGS of TROOP SHIPS, and serviceable IRON WATER TANKS. Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I N, Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1868.

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The Portrait is to be engraved.

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Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

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Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATOW PURSOTUM, and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants under the names and styles of JAITHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KRATOW PURSOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS & COMPANY.

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RAMCHUNDRA MAHADEVA,
Manager for the Trustees.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

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The Bengal Army List, corrected to 31st March. Rs.	5 8
The Madras ditto ditto	4 8
Broughton's Civil Procedure Code	22 8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, 5th Ed.	14 8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages.....	7 8
The Abbe Dubois on the manners and customs of the People of India. 2nd Edition	20 0
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council of ... India for 1867	6 0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.	5 8
Conductor Skinner's Work on Indian and Burman Timbers	6 8
The Griffin's A. D. C. by Bluff Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India.....	12 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large airy BUNGALOW, with another small one attached, with Outhouses, Cookrooms, Stables, &c., &c., and a large Compound around it, No. 6, called Belmont, situate at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagon, suitable for two or three Families to live in, formerly in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS ORMISTON, and now lying vacant. Apply to the Executors of the late RUNSORDASS CANJEE, House No. 67, Mody Khana, Fort.

WANTED, a competent DRAUGHTSMAN, for employment in the Office of the undersigned. Salary Rupees 60 per mensem.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency
Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency, Bombay, 16th May 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has commenced practising as an ATTORNEY and PROCTOR of the High Court of Bombay, at No. 2, Oak Lane, Fort.

ROBERT J. ABRAHAM,
Attorney and Proctor of the High Court, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) Poona,
And cf all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 319 of 1863.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; The Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire, and AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Plaintiffs.

Versus.

SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee, and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee. Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in this cause, and bearing date the 21st day of July 1865, the following PROPERTY will be sold in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of June 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; the Honourable RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	175 per share
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	95 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	84 per ct pm
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,0 0	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil.	Brokers Banking Company ..	6¾ per share
800,000	200	200	5	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
700,000	250	250		China Bank ..	5 per share
1,000,000	250	250	12	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China ..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
800,000	500	200	.....	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
3,750,'00	200	1,000	9	Indian Peninsular London & China &c.	182 per share
1,000,000	25	12s	8 p. ct	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
500,000	250	250	12	National Bank of India ..	123 ex di
	100	200	.....	Oriental Bank ..	135 per share
	250	250	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	760 per share
1,980,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	160 per share
2,000,00	10,000	4,100	.....	Prere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	720 per share
.....	2,000	1,380	25 p s	Port Canning ..	849
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,065

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,00	5,000	3,500	.....	ombay Ship Co ..	3,100 per share
260,00	2,500	2,50	28	S. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ..	430 per share
300 00	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
150,00	4,000	2,000	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,00	500	500	.....	Viegras Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	180 per share
.....	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	98¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China.. ..	60 days' sight..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	6 per cs
Mercantile Bills..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	91¾
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112¾
Five and half per cent.	.. .. ..	113¾
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan	.. .. ..	111¾

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	..	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	" 225
Carolus ..	..	" 290
Mexican Dollars ..	..	" 220
German Crowns ..	..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	..	" 197
Bar Silver ..	..	" 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY.

			Per Candy.
Dholleras ..	Old	..	218 to 229
Dharwar Sawginned ..	..	..	220 to 225
Oomrawuttee ..	New	..	242 to 245
Akola ..	..	..	250 to 255
Broach ..	..	..	..
Dholleras ..	..	..	250 to 255
Bhowmuggur ..	..	..	..
Veeravul ..	..	..	220 to 225
Vingorla ..	..	..	240 to 242
Dharwar Sawginned ..	..	..	253 to 255
Ready Sales ..	..	..	850 Candies.
For delivery ..	..	..	675 "
Market Dull.			

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 16th May 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 48,30,504
General Treasury Balance	" 31,05,179
Deposits at Head Office	" 1,71,66,722
Deposits at Branches	" 10,45,047
Bank Post Bills outstanding	" 17,833
	Rs. 2,61,65,284

ASSETS.

Government Securities and Bullion	Rs. 6,52,693
Credit Account at Do. on do	" 13,13,406
Bills Discounted at do.	" 60,85,837
Dead Stock	" 4,65,587
Stamps	" 5,947
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	" 25,36,416
Government Securities	" 14,55,930
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 117,87,548
Do. do. at Branches	" 19,14,318
	Rs. 2,61,65,284

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 9.

The market for Government Securities was flat: the business reported were for insignificant amounts at the following rates: 4 per cents at Rs. 7-6 and 7-4 discount, and some small pieces at Rs 7-0 discount; Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 5-8 premium; 5 per cents of 1856-57, one lot of Rs. 10,000 at Rs 8-0 premium, and other of like amount and under at Rs. 8-6 and 8-4 premium; and Rs. 5,000 of 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 8-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,781½.

Only two or three small lots of National Bank shares were bought at Rs. 199.

A sale of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 89.

MAY 12.

Government Securities.—A small amount of Sicca 4 per cents sold at Rs. 8-0 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57, only in small pieces, were purchased, for the current orders, at Rs. 8-8 premium. Yesterday a sale of Rs. 1,00,00 of 5½ per cents took place at Rs. 13 premium, and to-day some small sums changed hands at the same price.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,781½.

Purchases of National Bank shares were effected at Rs. 199.

18 shares in the People's Bank were bought, for an order, at Rs. 83 each.

A transaction was reported in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 185.

One share in the Gourepore Co. sold for Rs. 1,075.

A sale of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 560 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid-up.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

McDiarmid, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Turner, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Hydrabad.

Baddeley, Lieutenant, R. A., on leave, to Ellichpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 16s. 0d.
" Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	..	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	..
" Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	..

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 11	Phlox (s) ..	Barker ..	Goa, May 16.
	Zyamas ..	Warwick ..	Liverpool, Jan. 4.
	Mofussilite ..	Brodfoot ..	Kurrachee, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 18	Ardbeg ..	Hobson ..	Havre.
	Tempest ..	Hotton ..	New York.
	Woburn Abbey ..	Evans ..	Sangoon.
	Nimrod ..	Gaskill ..	Calcutta.
	Timorshaw ..	Dugdale ..	Calcutta.
	Arracan ..	Stricker ..	Falmouth.
	Phœnix ..	Ingram ..	Moulmein.
	Governor Higginson (s) ..	Sanders ..	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Golden Fleece*, Oswald, to Rangoon.

Ship *Monmouthshire*, Irvine, to Liverpool.

Ship *St. Fillan*, Ferguson, to Liverpool.

Ship *A. O. A.*, Young, to Oeconada.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Helen Finlayson*, to Carwar.

Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to M. Coast.

Steamer *Phlox*, to M. Coast.

Ship *Arabia*, to Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement to Government, to sail May 31st, 1868.

THE regular Passenger Ship "CORONA," A 1, 15, years at Lloyd's, W. S. CROWDACE, Commander, will sail for London as above.

Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply immediately to Captain CROWDACE, at the Office of Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co., Dubashes, Nesbit Lane.

Bombay, 16th May 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, NICHOLAS MARDER, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large consignment of STONE BOTTLED PORTER, of best quality, by J. & R. TENNENT, XXX., per ship "*City of Vienna*":—

Quarts.....Rs. 6 per Dozen.
Pints..... " 3½ "

N. V. CURRANEE and Co.

5 Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked 4 in a diamond with D. below), the Cargo of a boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of this Company, at the rate of Rs. (300) THREE HUNDRED per Share, will be payable at this Office on and after MONDAY the 25th instant, upon production of Share Certificates.

VIRGAS & Co.,
Secretaries *ad interim*.

Bombay, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, May, 1868.

NOTICE.—The most valuable and commodious BUNGALOW, known as the Elphinstone Hotel, with about 14,520 square yards of land, and forming Lot I. of B. P. CAMA'S MOUNT PROPERTY, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Nyanza*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain WARWICK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK and Co.,
Agents, Ship *Nyanza*,

Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FRESH MONSOON SUPPLIES.—C. A FURDOONJEE begs to acquaint his kind Constituents that he has just received from England fresh CONSIGNMENTS of fresh OILMAN'S STORES, and WINES, BEER, & PORTER of superior quality. He begs his up-country Constituents to send their Orders for Monsoon Supply at an early date, as the Season will be closed sooner. He has also prepared every variety of fresh Indian Condiments, particularly made for the Gentry and Nobility of England. Orders for the same will be executed with care and promptness.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.

Hummum, Street, 18th May 1868.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report of last year, and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL RESOLUTION of SHAREHOLDERS, passed at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at the Offices of the Company, having been found to be insufficient, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on WEDNESDAY the 3rd June, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to re-issue at par so many of the Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company as may be necessary to pay the debts and provide for the working expenses of the Company, not exceeding in all 55 (fifty-five) Shares, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1st.—That the holders of such Shares shall receive, for a period of four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, an annual Dividend of 12 per cent in priority to the Shareholders of the Company (the said Dividend being secured by the income derived from the lease of the Company's Presses), but in the event of the profits of the Company permitting of a larger Dividend than 12 per cent per annum being declared, then the holders of such Shares shall participate in such profits rateably with the other Shareholders of the said Company in lieu of receiving the said PREFERENCE Dividend of 12 per cent.

2nd. That in the event of the Company being wound up within four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, then the holders of such Shares shall be paid the value of their said Shares at par, or have the option of participating in the assets of the said Company rateably with the other Shareholders.

3rd. That the holders of the above Shares shall be entitled to mortgage of the property of the Company for the term of four years, to secure the performance of the foregoing conditions, but at the expiration of the said term of four years the mortgage shall be cancelled, and all the Shares of the said Company shall be held on equal terms and conditions.

By orders,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
East India Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 18th May, 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will make their last appearance this Season on

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY,

when will be enacted Shakespeare's

"TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA,"

and Moliere-Fielding's Farce of

THE MOCK DOCTOR!

OR

THE DUMB LADY CURED!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Rs. 5 0	Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 2 8	Pit ..... " 1

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* Office, the *Union Press*, of the Secretary, and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8;
Performance to commence 8-45 P.M. precisely.

A good Band will be in attendance.

Carriages may be ordered at 12 P.M. precisely.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, May the 19th, at 3 P.M.: the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1868.

ANOTHER strong old fighter has laid down his harness and gone to his rest; and the life and career of Lord Brougham is now finally sealed and has become the heritage of history. Excepting Cobbett there was not in all this century a man who fought in the bloodless conflict of opinion so strenuously as Lord Brougham; but Cobbett represented a widely different type of ideas, dangerous in the early days of this century and only not dangerous now because such men as Cobbett and Brougham have lived and struggled and thundered and fought each in his own sphere, until they widened the bounds of English freedom and made it possible for all future generations of Englishmen to breathe more easily the air of independence and liberty. We in 1868, with the right of thought and speech established, can realise with difficulty the dangers and obstacles that beset the path of men like Cobbett or Brougham when Europe was in the throes of the French revolution—like Cobbett especially, who felt himself called upon to inculcate much more radical types of thought than any that had been admitted into the range of Brougham's philosophy. The social penalty which Brougham had to reckon upon when he began his public career, was the obloquy of the all-powerful Tory party and the impossibility of professional advancement visiting him, so long as the despised Whig principles of which he was to become the most energetic and powerful advocate beat in vain against the solid bulwarks of Tory prejudices. Brougham was on the side of a great party which had counted among its members many names of high historical note; and the Whig creed, however hopeless it seemed for the time, was still the creed of powerful families whose fidelity to the throne was not doubted. Brougham's had, therefore, what poor Cobbett's had not—respectability; it was not fashionable, but it could stand the test of constitutional orthodoxy and the most vehement thunder that the youthful Brougham could hurl at the prejudices and errors of his time never recoiled upon his own head. It was otherwise with Cobbett. There were thoughts in Cobbett which it was dangerous to speak when the fiery whirlwind that had sprung into being in the library rooms of French thinkers and men of letters, was sweeping over Europe, calling Democracy into life. For uttering these thoughts Cobbett suffered persecution and imprisonment, and self-imposed exile; but he was a kind of Antaeus who only needed to touch the earth to spring from it with newness of life and strength, and the more he was persecuted, the man only thundered more loudly and resolutely than before There was rough work to be done in those days in England, when silken speeches and kid-glove handling of subjects were of no avail; and while William Cobbett, a name immortal in English history, son of a small Sussex farmer, was sending forth of a morning 100,000 copies of his "Two-penny Trash," or clandestinely sending manuscript for his "Register" across the Atlantic, which he did not dare to write at home, Henry Brougham, who traced his descent from Norman conquerors, was battering at the foundations of Tory privilege with a fearless vehemence of invective and a power of uttering denunciation, unparalleled in Parliament during all the more active years of his parliamentary career.

Brougham, like Wellington, lived too long for his reputation, for it is not given to every man, as to Goethe, to produce one of his greatest works at eighty years of age. The present generation of Englishmen only know Brougham in that second childhood which is the saddest calamity of genius. Compare the Henry Brougham who in the early period of the century stung Lord Byron into poetic life, with the Lord Brougham whom we have known warring with the decay of his powers and maundering on every kind and variety of political and social questions, for the last twenty years. Or compare him, as we all know him, dodging the great last enemy by periodical pilgrimages between Cannes and his English seat, with the Henry Brougham who never ceased to thunder, with the whole might of his powerful oratory, during all the heyday of his strength for the education of the people, for the abolition of slavery, the reform of law, and the general extension of human liberty; and who, as the fearless champion of Queen Caroline, by a fierce and unsparing eloquence, which the terrors of the throne could not subdue, became the acknowledged idol of the English people. We have seen him so long among us, shorn of his strength, that we are prone to forget what manner of man he was during the thirty years that followed his second appearance in Parliament in 1816. But there was not one liberal measure during that third part of a century that Henry Brougham's name is not indissolubly bound up with, and few measures which it is not more closely bound up with than are any of his contemporaries. You cannot shake his name out of the history of the years between 1816 and 1845 without distorting and disturbing the whole history of the period. Especially between 1816 and 1830 is his history the political history of his time, and much, but not all, of its social history besides. It was during the latter period grandeur, to instance the famous peroration of that he reached the culmination of his popularity, usefulness, and fame. It was then that he became the tribune of the English people, as the English people began to call him; the vehement asserter of their rights, the fearless champion of their liberties, and the ardent advocate of their progress and enlightenment. He was identified with every great liberal movement that had been agitating the public mind during the century; some of these movements he had originated; all of them by the fierce strong power of his logic he had pushed forward, some to triumphant success, others into the arena of public discussion where sooner or later success awaited or awaits them. But while his name stands foremost and prominent in every question that agitated the English Parliament and people during the first portion of the century, it stands identified in altogether a peculiar manner with the four great movements for the spread of popular education, the abolition of slavery, parliamentary reform, and law reform. And his labours in the first and the last of these movements—so prodigious was his activity and toil—almost even eclipse his labours in the others. To him above all men is the impulse which began in the early part of the century in favour of popular education due. He awakened parliamentary discussion and investigation on the subject, founded Mechanics' Institutes, was a leading instrument in the establishment of the London University which like the Scottish should be open to all creeds alike; wrote elaborate essays, pamphleteered and agitated upon the subject of education, founded the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and later on in the century the Social Science Association. If he did not begin his labours in the direction of law reform at so early a date in his career they were not less unremitting when he constituted himself the advocate of reform. His exertions in this direction belong mainly to the latter half of his life. In 1827, however, he spoke for six hours upon the subject, sketching out many reforms which have been in more or less of their entirety adopted since. He endeavoured to introduce experimental local courts in certain districts at first, for the purpose of making justice cheap and easily attainable by all classes, and he abolished thirteen sinecures in the Court of Chancery and reduced others. During his brief Chancellorship he swept the augean stable of that notorious Court of the accumulated arrears of his predecessor, Lord Eldon, and on his retirement he was able to say—so great was the amount of work in the man—that he had not left a single appeal unheard, nor one letter unanswered. We do not know a finer tribute of praise that could be offered to any man than that spoken of Lord Brougham by Sydney Smith on this very point. "For twenty-five long years," wrote Sydney Smith, "did Lord Eldon sit in that Court, surrounded with misery and sorrow which he never held up a finger to alleviate. The widow and the orphan cried to him as vainly as the town crier cries, when he offers a small reward for a full purse; the bankrupt of the Court became the lunatic of the Court; estates mouldered away, and mansions fell down; but the fees came in, and all was well. But in an instant the iron mace of Lord Brougham shivered to atoms this house of fraud and delay." Down to the latest day of his life he continued by letters, speeches, and otherwise to form public opinion on law reform, and his labours in connection with the Law Amendment Society have been both earnest and unremitting.

We have not left overselves space to refer further to his connection with Parliamentary Reform, or the abolition of slavery, or the many other liberal measures which it fell to the lot of Parliament to consider when the thoughts of the nation were no longer distracted by the convulsion that ended in 1815. Nor have we attempted a biography of one whose long life, as we have said, resolves itself into a history of a great portion of the century. There are many things in the career of such a man which it is difficult to explain and impossible to approve of. He was probably one of the most unmanageable men who ever sat in Parliament, and his rupture with his party in 1835, which was never healed up, was probably chiefly due to himself. But the rupture he had with the Whigs never made him a Tory in form, feature, or sympathy The man had too much breadth of view ever to be converted to the principles of Conservatism, and his separation from the Whigs only made him an independent and indifferent critic of the measures of both parties. The thing most to be admired in him is, first, the general drift of his life, which was always on the side of enlightened progress, and second, his extraordinary capacity for work. His energy was positively boundless. During all the most brilliant portion of his political career, his pen was never idle, and he bore the chief burden in laying and extending the reputation of the *Edinburgh Review*. Even in his relations with that periodical he was an unmanageable man, and Jeffrey of all his collaborateurs seems to have understood him at first and led him. His industry in the independent walks of literature is marvellous. He was too voluminous and prolific to make a deep mark on his age as a literary man, and he tried his hand at too many things, to permit of any of them being peculiarly original. Nor was his mind of the highest type. Fiercely logical and mathematical, it had no poetry and little sentiment in its composition. There are passages of considerable his speech on Queen Caroline, which he wrote foureeen times before it pleased him, but there is not a single passage either of pathos or poetry or brilliancy in all his written or spoken achievements. He was endowed with extraordinary intellectual force, with courage that never quailed, with indomitable resolution and restless energy. As for his use of these faculties, which he possessed in a degree vouchsafed to very few men, in the walks of public or parliamentary life we have already spoken; as for his use of them in the more sacred field of literature we think the criticism of Carlyle upon him sets forth at once the strength and weakness of his mind—"Brougham resembles a hurdy-gurdy; you have only to turn the handle to grind out of him whatever tune you please."

THE 93rd Highlanders is to march from Jhansi to some station in the Bombay Presidency, and the 7th Hussars will march from Sealkote to Mhow next cold season.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear that the Maharajah of Rewah has leased the Oorgeree lead mines to a Mr. J. W. Burke, at an annual rental of Rs. 24,000.

THE same:—We hear from Marwar that the rains in that province have been very scanty. The people live for the most part on what we may call the surface water, and hence the falling off in the rains has resulted in considerable suffering.

THE same:—It is reported from Orissa that great numbers of pilgrims are expected to visit the holy image of Juggernath during this year; and that in consequence a considerable drain of rice is taking place from the Cuttack and Pooree districts, in anticipation of the demands likely to be thus occasioned.

THE same:—We have letters from the frontier which repeat the unfavourable news we alluded to in Monday's (11th inst.) "Englishman." The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur had paid a short visit to Murree. The roads from Cabool were, it was said, closed, two Sosaids having been killed recently in an attempt to traverse the passes. Letters of an earlier date mention a somewhat strange report of a crisis in the city of Cabool, practically amounting to a revolution. We only give the report without vouching for its correctness. It was said that the Kuzzelbashes, a powerful colony of Persians, who occupy one of the strongest quarters of the city, had placed the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan under a strict surveillance, and had sent to his rival, the Ameer Shere Ali, for in structions as to what they were to do with him. This report has a colouring of truth, from the fact reported in recent letters, not only to ourselves but to the *Bombay Gazette*, of the intense hatred and horror with which the high-handed proceedings of Azim Khan were regarded by the inhabitants of Cabool. It is probable, if the report be true, that his attempt to enforce a levy of ten men from each *mohulla* or sub-district of the city, has led to the Kuzzelbashes openly taking the part of Shere Ali, and heading a popular move ment of resistance to Azim Khan's incessant and reckless demands for money and men. The *Pioneer*, we see, has gone into raptures at the success of the policy of the Viceroy, but our Allahabad contemporary apparently forgets the letter addressed to Azim Khan in the early part of last year, and before he can pronounce a verdict on the policy pursued for the last five years by the Indian Government, he must wait and see how Ameer Shere Ali will receive the English overtures of friendship.

THE same:—The demise of Mr. A. A. Roberts, Resident at Hyderabad, has placed one of the prizes of the political branch of the service again at the disposal of the Viceroy. Of course the question of who will be appointed to the vacant Residency will cause a considerable amount of speculation. First on the list of possible nominees, we may perhaps place the name of the Commissioner of Jullunder, Mr. J. D. Forsyth. He may, however, reserve himself for the proposed Cashmere Residency, a piece of promotion which the *Friend* has more than once hinted is not unlikely to fall to his lot. Colonel A. J. Meade, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is the officer next spoken of, and if fitness and a wide and profound experience of Native Courts is any recommendation for so high a post, it is difficult to see how Colonel Meade's claim can be passed over. In the estimation of the public his promotion would be a graceful tribute to long and good service, and as a measure it would be popular, and relieve Sir John Lawrence of much of the odium which has lately clung to his distribution of the patronage that has fallen to his disposal. Colonel Meade has been Agent to the Governor-General in Central India since 1862, and has a well earned reputation for ability, judgment, and temper. How admirable must be his tact is shown by the successful way in which he has carried on political relations with two such Chiefs as Scindhia and Holkar, both jealous of each other, and of the claims of the paramount power, one devoted to military affairs, and the other to commercial pursuits. Should Colonel Meade be again passed over, it will probably be in favour of Colonel Barrow, whose political experience, however, is not of a kind to make the public regard his nomination with any confidence.

THE *Pioneer*:—A Kussowlie correspondent reports a most deplorable occurrence at Dugshai. It appears that the non-commissioned officers and men of the 90th and 104th Regiments, at Subathoo and Dugshai respectively, have been in the habit of interchanging hospitalities. Theatricals on the one side were returned by dances on the other. These gaieties, however, favoured intimacies, which in their turn aroused jealousy, and it was apparently under the influence of this passion that two men of the 104th attempted to kill their wives, and that one of them unfortunately effected his dreadful purpose.

THE same:—We hear that cholera of an unusually virulent character prevails in the north of the Juanpore district. Out of the first 91 cases reported 88 were fatal.

THE same:—The proposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the relief of British troops during the ensuing cold season, are now before Government, and will shortly be made public.

THE same:—At the recent Fair near Manikgunj, in the Dacca district, the corpses of many persons who had died of cholera were thrown into the tank which supplies the inhabitants with the whole of their drinking water. The Commissioner cites this fact as illustrative of the "apathy and indifference" of the natives in the most ordinary matters of hygiene and conservancy; but the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal retorts that it seems to him quite as illustrative of the "apathy and indifference" of the Police and Civil Officer of Government.

THE same:—We have been favoured with the sight of a passage in a letter from a member of the Indian Council which treats of our new Governor General. The writer is of opinion that if the composition of the Parliament elected by the new constituency should give the present ministry any prospect of permanence, Sir Stafford Northcote will remain where he is, and Lord Mayo will come out as Governor-General; but that if the result of the elections should make an early resignation of ministers inevitable Sir Stafford Northcote will be, in fulfilment of an understanding with Lord Mayo, previously appointed to the Indian Viceroyalty. The writer, however, was of course unaware that the fate of the Ministry must now be in consequence of Mr. Disraeli's declaration, decided too long before the abdication of Sir John Lawrence to render this neat little arrangement practicable.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The Government of India, we hear, has sanctioned a classification of the medical officers employed in the political agencies under the Government of Bombay.

THE same:—A court-martial, held at Barrackpore on Tuesday, the 17th of March last, found a Ressaldar of the 17 B. C. guilty of having been drunk on evening parade, and sentenced him to be dismissed. To the proceedings of the Court, however, signed by Subadar Major Moonaloll Tewaree, is the following extraordinary recommendation to mercy:—

"The Court begs to recommend the prisoner, Ressaldar Kunhya Singh, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on account of his having been deprived of rest for three nights, which may have rendered him less capable of managing his horse."

The Commander-in-Chief characterized the recommendation as inappropriate, and confirmed the sentence.

In another case, a private, W. Massey, in H. M.'s 90th Foot, was tried on the 9th March at Subathoo on a charge of rape. He was sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude.

THE same:—Complaints were lately made to Government against the state of Malier Kotlah, the Viceroy, it is said, has called on the Punjab Government for information in regard to the management of that State.

THE same:—The Nepaul Durbar wrote to the Viceroy to ask whether the British Government has any objection to the Durbars punishing such British Indian subjects as may be convicted of selling their fellow creatures in the Nepaul territories or importing them for that purpose.

His Excellency in reply has stated that he has no objection to the above.

THE same.—A dispute is said to have arisen between the Khan of Khiva and the Russians. The latter asked from the former his fort of Hazaraap for a depot, the Khan refused to comply with their request as being at variance with the terms of agreements entered into with the Russian Government and his predecessors. The Russians have written to the Khan to vacate the fort immediately, if not, they will take it by force.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 18TH APRIL.

THE varied delicacies of Lenten "fasting," the miscellaneous ingenuities of "Easter eggs," the nondescript originalities of the "Ham Fair," and the juvenile delight and smudgy faces of the famous "Gingerbread Fair"—immemorial accompaniment of Easter week in this city—have once more subsided into "things of the past," and Paris is hastening to make up for the slight lull in its vortex of dissipation by a fresh plunge into the troubled waters in which it so dearly loves to fish for what it calls "pleasure."

The great business of dressing is going on merrily. What now pass for "bonnets" really seem to be growing smaller than ever, although they have been supposed to have already reached the most microscopic dimensions perceptible without the aid of a microscope. The hair being all turned up over the back and top of the head, and nature's allowance being reinforced by the addition of enormous masses of braids and curls, the bonnet, no longer needed as a covering for the head—which office is most efficiently performed by the mat of hair in vogue just now—is reduced to the rank of a mere ornament. I have just seen one—a "pink" of fashion!—consisting simply of a band of delicate fluffy black feathers covered with small points of jet, two inches wide over the forehead, and tapering off to one inch over the ears; on one side of the band, an exquisitely imitated wild rose, in pink-tinted mother-o'-pearl, and a bunch of riband-grass. A pair of black strings completed this "bonnet." There was literally nothing else; not the faintest trace of tulle, lace, wire, or anything but the little fluffy "strands" of feather, the flower and grass, and the pair of strings! The latter, moreover, were not "strings" of riband, as in other days, but simply a narrow strip of Chantilly, intended to be loosely pinned together, a few inches below the chin, with a a brooch. Truth compels the admission that the little affair, however absurd, considered as "clothing," was excessively pretty considered simply as "ornament."

Nothing very decided has yet appeared in the way of gowns. Exceedingly small crinolines are worn in the streets, with dresses either made short, but showing no petticoat, or else looped up over an underskirt by means of a broad sash of the same material as the "costume." Double skirts are also greatly in vogue, the jacket or short cloak being similar to the dress; narrow flounces on the bottom of the dress are coming into fashion; bands of satin, of the same colour as the costume, are also much worn. Lace, which has been

Since 30th April 1867, the date of the last Report' Rs. 3,35,587-8-4 have been realized; and after discharging with one exception all the liabilities of the Bank a surplus has been left of Rs. 1,05,600, the greater part of which has been invested in Government Securities.

The undischarged liability is with respect to uncalled capital on 30 old and 29 new Asiatic Bank shares, and amounts to Rs. 11,800 and there is no doubt that the full amount will be required.

Communications have been made with the Trustees of Mr. Limjee Manockjee regarding the action at law instituted for the recovery of certain losses occasioned by the Bank, the particulars of which were given in the last Report of the Liquidators, and the Trustees have come forward in a very friendly manner and are willing to make a compromise. They have given full information on every subject, that correct conclusions might be arrived at as to the amount that should be considered sufficient to warrant the liquidators in recommending for the acceptance of the Consulting Committee. Before, however, any steps are taken in this matter, perhaps the most considerable in the liquidation, it is right that the position of this Committee should be stated.

Originally five members were appointed to form a Committee by a resolution of the shareholders, and to this Committee was delegated the power to approve of all compromises prior to their completion by the Liquidators. One of the members has recently tendered his resignation and another has left Bombay; three therefore now only remain—Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, and Lilladhur Vundrum. It now rests with the shareholders to decide at the Meeting convened, whether these three gentlemen should act during the remainder of the Liquidation by themselves or with the addition of others in the place of the two who have retired.

Presuming that the compromise with the Trustees of Limjee Manockjée will be carried through and making a careful and cautious Estimate of the Assets of the Bank, the Liquidators think that, including the money and Government Paper in hand, four lakhs of rupees will be ultimately realized for distribution amongst the shareholders, who in the aggregate hold 29,970 shares.

This estimate is Rs. 50,000 less than that given in the last Report, the difference between the two Estimates being occasioned by unexpected deficiencies in realization in China which the Liquidators could not avoid. The number of Shares is now less, being 29,970, instead of 31,000 as was stated last year.

The Liquidators have made a favourable arrangement with Mr. Peebles, the late Agent in London, for the balance of his Agreement, but this gentleman continues to watch the interests of the Bank in England without remuneration. His services are very valuable and merit the thanks of the Shareholders.

From only one of the three Agents of the Bank whose conduct and proceedings were noticed in the last Report have the Liquidators been able to recover anything, and from information received regarding them, as well as about the late Manager in Bombay, it would be improvident to expend money in legal proceedings against any of them. Proceedings would be expensive, and it is not at all likely that any beneficial results to the Shareholders would ensue from them.

As the greater part of the Assets of the Bank consist of heavy Claims on Insolvent Estates, the Liquidators can only wait the declaration and payment of Dividends by the respective Trustees, and some time must elapse before the realizations can be fully made.

It is a matter of much regret to the Liquidators that the liquidation has been extended so far without any distribution of assets to the Shareholders. No exertions on their part have been spared, and the delays are owing entirely to matters which they could not control.

Accounts showing the various transactions of the Liquidation from its commencement have been prepared and are open to the inspection of Shareholders, and the Liquidators will on personal application have pleasure in giving any information relative thereto or to any of the affairs of the Bank.

Since the above was drafted the Liquidators have great satisfaction in informing the Shareholders that notwithstanding considerable opposition the High Court has awarded to them the right to the proportion of Shares due to Alladin Hubibhboy in the New Prerie Land Company by the arrangements made with the vendors of the Land to the Old Company.

BALANCE-SHEET, WITH ESTIMATES OF GOOD, BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS AT 30th APRIL 1868.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CAPITAL—		
Total Number of Shares representing the Capital—		
1st Issue, 23,955 shares, at Rs. 250	.....	59,88,750 0 0
2nd Issue as under—		
1st Call on 15,559 4/5 shares at Rs. 50	7,77,990 0 0	
2nd do. 15,144 3/5 do.	7,57,230 0 0	
3rd do. 14,553 4/5 do.	7,27,690 0 0	
2nd and 3rd Calls (part payment)	1,800 0 0	
		22,64,710 0 0
		82,53,460 0 0
DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY—		
Current Accounts	557 14 10	
Unclaimed Dividend...	13,326 0 0	
		13,883 14 10
RESERVE FUND—		
Reserve Fund	.....	1,00,000 0 0
	Rs.	83,67,343 14 10

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cr.		
PROPERTY HELD BY THE COMPANY—		
Dead Stock.	.....	203 9 10
DEBTS OWING TO THE COMPANY—		
Past due Bill outstanding Considered Good	3,28,409 12 0	
Do. Doubtful ...	8,173 8 0	
Do. Bad ...	49,10,012 6 4	
		52,46,595 10 4
Overdrawn Accounts Considered Good	2,156 0 5	
Do. Doubtful	.....	
Do. Bad	6,62,783 5 8	
		6,64,939 6 1
CASH AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT—		
Government Securities	73,782 8 10	
Bank of India Shares taken over ...	60,325 4 0	
Cash in hand and at Bankers ...	32,876 2 2	
		1,66,983 15 0
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Amount standing at the debit of this account	8,16,846 12 4	
Law Charges	23,465 15 8	
Liquidators' Remuneration Account	21,500 0 0	
Loss on purchase of seven Bombay Reclamation Co.'s Shares	3,40,272 4 0	
Do. 1240Bank of India shares ...	1,43,853 2 0	
Bad Debt Compromised	5,03,572 4 3	
Bad Debt Account	4,32,510 15 4	
Call on 37 Joint Stock Shares Paid	3,700 0 0	
Do. 29 Asiatic Bank Shares Paid	2,900 0 0	
		22,68,621 5 7
	Rs.	83,67,343 14 10

CONTINGENCIES—

Law charges and expenses of Liquidation		20,000 0 0
Call on 30 Old and 29 New Asiatic Bank shares		11,800 0 0
	Rupees	31,800 0 0

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } *Liquidators.*

Bombay, 11th May 1868.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—18TH MAY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, COMMISSIONER.)

UNOPPOSED CASES.

The following cases were amongst those for second hearing to-day:—Nowrojee Shapoorjee, broker, liabilities Rs. 44,773-14, assets thirty-three worthless shares; Thobum Talla, unemployed, liabilities Rs. 30,584, assets *nil*; Ookerda Hemraz, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 46,703-11-6, assets Rs. 1,157-7-9 good, and Rs. 619-14-4 bad. There was no opposition in any of these cases, and the petitioners at once received their discharge.

IN RE JAMES SIGG & CO.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of A. J. MacDonald, of the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., agents of S. L. Halphen of Paris, and Ludviz Adolphus Blascheck, agent and constituted attorney of A Casella & Co., London, appeared in support of a petition that James Sigg might be adjudged to have on night be great of insolvency, and that ... He read from an affidavit in which he informed him an insolvers, which was to the following it by the petitioners were well acquainted with James Sigg, Swiss merchant, who had been carrying on business in Bombay with Gothele Sigg, under the firm of Sigg & Co.; that he for some time previous form of up to 15th April last, resided at Mazagon and kept an office at Marine Street in the Fort; that he was indebted to G. L. Halphen in the sum of Rs. 75,000, for value of jewels sold by his firm on Mr. Halphen's account and not yet accounted for, and in Rs. 75,000, the value of goods en trusted by Mr. Halphen to the firm for sale and not yet accounted for; and further, in Rs. 80,000 to Casella and Co., for advances on cotton supplied to England; and in additional sums to other creditors represented by Mr. Blascheck; that they had made diligent inquiries for the space of fourteen days past and were informed that on the 1st May Sigg departed from his place of business and was now shut up in a room occupied by him and his wife in the house of one M. C. Cohen at Byculla; that it was impossible for the petitioners or their mercantile assistants to obtain access; and that they believed this was with intent to defeat and delay the creditors in the recovery of the debts due to them. After reading this affidavit, Mr. Marriott requested that the Commissioner should fix an early day for proceeding in the matter as haste was very desirable, Mr. Blascheck having come expressly to Bombay in connection with his claims.

The Commissioner said that this affidavit gave a sufficient *prima facie* statement to warrant an order, and accordingly directed that the usual advertisement should be made in the *Government Gazette* and daily newspapers, and fixed Monday, 1st June, for proceeding in regard to the petition.

IN RE HORMUSJEE EDULJEE MADON.

Liabilities Rs. 3,13,855-4, assets Rs. 31,017-6-2 good, Rs. 75,097-9-4 bad, Rs. 2,76,222-11 doubtful.

The Advocate General appeared for the insolvent and craved that he should now receive his discharge, as Mr. Marriott on behalf of the four opposing creditors had consulted to with draw his opposition

Mr. Marriott stated that he was prepared to withdraw the opposition.

The Commissioner then said that he did not see anything in the schedule calling for unfavourable comment. It appeared to be a case of misfortunes and nothing else; and therefore he would grant the discharge.

IN RE PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared on behalf of the Bank of Bombay in an application similar to that in Sigg's case for an order under section IX. declaring the ex-honourable Premabhoy Hemabhoy bankrupt. The ground for this application was that Premabhoy was now resident at Baroda and had left the jurisdiction of the Court in order to defeat and delay his creditors. The learned gentleman here read an affidavit by Mr. Stuart, liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, stating the residences of Premabhoy in Bombay; that in 1867 a decree of the High Court had been issued against him at the instance of the Bank for the sum of seven lakhs with interest, that he had paid only Rs. 58,000 odd of that sum, that Mr. Stuart believed he had left in 1867 for Guzerat, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, so as to defeat his creditors, and especially the Bank, and that the Bank had mortgaged a property in Bombay belonging to him, but now in possession of another gentleman.

The Commissioner remarked that the affidavit was drawn out in a very loose manner.

Mr. Marriott replied that he believed the case had been arranged by counsel.

The Commissioner—I have no doubt of that, but it has been disarranged by coming before the Court.

Mr. Marriott explaind that the state of the affidavit was no doubt owing to clerical errors or slips on the part of the gentleman making the affidavit.

The Commissioner remarked that it was somewhat remarkable that the application had not been made before this time. It was now a long time since the circumstances referred to, but in the Act he did not see any limit of the time.

Mr. Marriott replied that the mere fact of the position of the gentleman might be the reason of the delay, for the parties would not have wished to proceed against him unless they had been driven to extremities.

The Commissioner said he was not sure but that there might be a difficulty as to the delay; but meantime the petitioner must amend his affidavit. The Court could not proceed on the present one, but would consider the case on a new affidavit more clear as to the allegations that Premabhoy had left his house and place of business with intent to defeat his creditors, and also as to the employment and discharge of his *moonin* Veerchund Deepchund.

IN RE MALLJEE SEWJEE & CO.

Mr. Marriott appeared on behalf of Graham & Co. and asked that an order should be given declaring Malljee Sewjee & Co. insolvents. They had been frequently before the High Court, and been proved to have absconded. His clients had got two decrees against them for failures to implement contracts for the supply of cotton, and one of these only had been satisfied whilst the other —for Rs. 22,000—remained wholly unsatisfied. The partners had now left the jurisdiction of the Court and were believed to be at Damaun, their houses and shops were closed, their business was come to an end, and therefore this petition was presented to have them declared bankrupts.

The Commissioner granted an order under the sixth rule of Court, ordering the usual advertisement that the petition would be further heard on the 15th June.

RE SEWJEE DAIRAZ, MOOLJEE SEWJEE, RAMJEE DAIRAZ AND KHIMJEE HEMRAZ.

Debts Rs. 2,94,984; good assets Rs. 57,474; bad assets Rs. 1,358.

These insolvents were discharged.

RE PREMJEE HEERJEE AND DADOO HEERJEE.

Debts Rs. 575; assets *nil*.

It being shown that the petitioners had concealed some property, they were sentenced to imprisonment for nine calendar months; thereafter to be discharged.

RE GABRIEL VIEGAS.

Debts Rs, 1,12,411; good assets Rs. 1,386, doubtful assets Rs. 16,303.

The insolvent was discharged.

RE SHAMJEE BHIMSEY, PURBUT POONSEY, AND LUDHA NANSEY.

Debts Rs. 418771; good assets Rs. 446; bad assets Rs. 24,887; doubtful assets Rs. 97,333.

An order of discharge was given.

RE PURSHOTUM MOTICHUND.

Debts Rs. 11,891; bad assets Rs. 8,913.

This insolvent (a broker) was considered by the Court, after some enquiry, to have kept back several books, and he was on that account sent to prison for a year, his discharge to be granted thereafter.

RE PREMJEE RAMJEE.

Debts Rs. 1,32,634; good assets Rs. 4,822; bad ditto Rs. 10,987.

Mr. Strong appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, and the allegations of his client were that the insolvent had kept some of his accounts in a fraudulent manner and had thereby concealed funds.

After a short hearing the matter was adjourned.

RE WILLIAM SIMS.

This insolvent made an application to the effect that the Official Assignee should be directed to hand over a sum of money to him out of the realised assets of the estate for the purpose of enabling him to pay certain fees which were due in connection with the insolvency.

The Commissioner said he could not make such an order as that, when—as was the case—only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 had been recovered altogether.

The insolvent—There is Rs. 15,000 to be recovered yet.

The Commissioner repeated that he could not make the order.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

KURRACHEE, 11TH MAY.

SATURDAY last was set apart for a day of public rejoicing, consequent on the victory of the British in Abyssinia; and in honour of the occasion a royal salute of 21 guns was fired early in the morning, the Union Jack was flying on all the flagstaffs in the place, the whole of the offices, both Government and mercantile, were closed, and at night the public were treated to a grand display of fireworks in the civil hospital quarter,—chosen by the Municipality for the purpose because of its proximity to the native town—and thousands of spectators gathered to witness the sight, which cannot but have made a good impression on the native mind, to say nothing of the joy which must have filled every European breast—being as it was in honour of another glory added to the long list of victories of British arms, and the release of their countrymen from their long captivity. There was every description of pyrotechnics. The rockets, flower pots, and blue lights presented most beautiful sights, and might have been seen from great distances, but it is a pity that there were not better arrangements made to prevent the crowding in of natives by having the place fenced by ropes. A lady's dress caught fire which, but for timely assistance rendered, might have resulted seriously, and others narrowly escaped similar accident which would not have occurred if this plan were adopted. However, "all's well that ends well," the thing was a success and amused everybody, so that it is hardly fair to complain now, and I must accord to Mr. Noah, the Municipal Secretary, the credit due him for his labours during the evening. It was expected that—as was done at and Ime that Jack Company was done away with the pidia brought under the will of the Queen,—been illdic buildings in the place would have Municipalinated, but as the notice given to the have the ily was not sufficient to enable it to the occasion lumination in a manner befitting The railway there was no illumination at all. out their staff with, however, contrived to deck managers illuminated his buildin, our local Bank and your humble servant also g most grandly. loyalty in a small way, trifling displayed his I was nearly forgetting to tell you of the *chevon* to which the Manora children were treated by Captain and Mrs. Giles. After a "feed" there were fireworks and a magic lanter ed, to the immense delight of the kindly work-Major Lambert, and after these small folk, by "hop" in the Masonic building, there was a children and parents joined—and in which both continued till very near midnight. Th which was con-"pepper gramme," as your famou us ended the would say. But it is whisper Dave Carson quarters that there will be anot in reliable play, and lots of merry-ma her special dis-Beloochees and Sind Horse returning when the of welcome to the noble fellows who Sind, by way and judging by the special mentio , if true,—the General in a Division Orde made by services rendered by these tw or of the ments in Abyssinia, one cannot a to regi-question it,—it will simply be w tempt to have fairly earned. There is a talk, hat they the war is over, that the 17th M. N. I. now that ordered to hold itself in readiness to return has been it came at a moment's notice—and the pub whence nerally will much regret its departure fr m the place, as both officers and men from the lic ge-of the regiment's arrival here have been ma time themselves very popular. This reminds me ing their bandmaster, who under the incog. of Hen r Hendrick Sletraff—the Wizard of the East, has been astonishing half the populace with his wonderful feats of sleight of hand. Mr. Ber-

tells has been the life of the place since he has been here, and when he goes, it will be some time I fancy before Kurrachee will have another to cater for its amusement as he has done. He plays to-morrow night, for the second time—and as he has secured the patronage of the masons, being a high mason himself,—I have no doubt he will have a bumper house.

Mr. Melvill, our Judicial Commissioner, lately returned from England on leave, has been called to Bombay for a time to look into the transactions of the old Bank of Bombay.

The second quarterly sessions commence today, and for a wonder the Calendar is most unusually small, containing only three cases for trial, viz., two of criminal intimidation, and one in which there are two persons charged under three and four counts, each, respectively, arising out of the offences of abducting and seducing a married woman. These crimes are peculiarly common in Sind, and although heavy sentences are passed upon persons guilty of them, the lower order of Sindhees do not seem to have arrived at that stage of civilization, and belong to that pachyderm class that it is hard to induce a proper sense of shame among them even by the severest examples. However, patience and perseverance in the proper working of that dread in other parts of India,—the Penal Code,—must have their reward in time.

The heat to-day is something beyond my powers of description, and I should not be surprised to hear of some case of *coupe-de-soleil* before evening. I am certain I have never before experienced such a hot day, even during the hottest months in Kurrachee, and if the weather continues so, it will not be at all astonishing if cholera or some such epidemic breaks out as was the case during the summer of 1865.

TEA CULTIVATION IN ASSAM &c.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the present condition and future prospects of tea cultivation in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet will, doubtless, be accepted as final. At present we can do no more than refer cursorily to the principal points which have been settled by the Commissioners. On the whole they do ample justice to the planters, and bear testimony to the kindness and consideration with which the labourers are treated on the great majority of tea estates. They condemn the working of Act III., and the system which that Act introduced of supplying cooly labour to the gardens through the intervention of contractors, or middle-men, who have no interest in common with the planter or the cooly, and who invariably cheat both. The protectorate system is also condemned as useless and inoperative, and supervisionby medical officers recommended in its stead. The Commissioners hold also that planters have been unjustly dealt with by the Public Work's Department, who have employed largely the time-expired labourers who were originally imported into the districts at, immense cost by the planters, and they recommend that Government should follow the example of the tea planters and import cooly labour sufficient to meet the requirements of the service on public works. The question of successful cultivation, the Commissioners think, may be reduced to one of labour. They see nor have any reason to doubt that, so far as soil and climate go, tea can be grown profitably. If labour can be obtained in sufficient quantity and at reasonable cost, and the gardens be properly and economically managed, the cultivation of the plant may, they feel confident, be carried on at a porfit. The most interesting part of the Report, however, is that which relates to the mortality of the coolies in the depots and in transit to the tea districts; and a horrible picture it presents to our view. Compared with the death rate among coolies shipped to the different Colonies which import Indian labourers, the death rate of the coolies for the tea districts in the Calcutta depots is as 59·02 to 11·58. The reason for this vast discrepancy is attributed to the very much larger proportion of Dhangurs (the hill people of Chota Nagpore) who are recruited for the tea plantations. It has long been an admitted fact that these people suffer much more severely, both in the depots and on the voyage than other coolies, and that they die in much larger numbers. At the Mauritius Depot, from the 1st May 1860 to the 30th April 1861, the death rate among these hill people was 141·6 per cent per annum. In other words, their average tenure of life in Calcutta was only eight months. No wonder that the Commissioners, with this frightful fact before them, should have recommended the Government not to allow any more Dhangurs to be recruited for the tea districts. This brings us once more to the question of the labour supply, upon which depends the future successful cultivation of Indian tea. The Commissioners (wisely, we think,) recommend that planters should be encouraged to send their own garden-sirdars to beat up for recruits in the districts from which they are imported; and that parties of coolies, not exceeding fifty in each, should be permitted to make their own way to the Gardens. In this way the expense of imported labour would be much less than under the present system; their, would be less danger of epidemic disease breaking out among the coolies on the journey; the Calcutta depots and the over-crowding there would be avoided altogether; and the relations between the employers and the employed would be much strengthened.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

(*Daily News.*)

THE failure of the late Bank of Bombay has produced among other things a Blue-book in which the shareholders of that disastrous concern may find much useful information about India, in the absence of any positive consolation under their losses. That Sir John Lowrence, the Governor-General, thinks that "British power in India, it must be admitted, is of a very anomalous, and even to some extent of a precarious, character;" that "we can look for very little aid within the country, unless our position is strong and consolidated;" that "the greater part of the English community consists of men who are trying to make a fortune as rapidly as may be practicable, and whose objects are more or less of a speculative character"; that there are very few men of large fortune whose interests are identical with those of the Government"; and that, consequently, "there is no great conservative element in the country," are facts with which it is at all times of importance that we should be acquainted; but the failure of a bank is not exactly the occasion on which we should expect to find them proclaimed. Sir John Lawrence, however, is not the man to be detected in irrelevancy. His remarks were made in defence or palliation of the connection of the fallen bank with the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, a connection which has greatly intensified the ruinous effect of the catastrophe.

The late Bank of Bombay was founded by a special act in order to make it fit to perform certain functions required of it by the Government, especially in order that it might be able to hold the Treasury balances. A large portion of its capital stock, a seventeenth, was permanently held by the Government, which appointed three out of its nine directors, selecting for that purpose officers of its financial department. Thus the Bank of Bombay became known as the Government bank. Investors took shares in it, and depositors committed their money to its custody for the sake of the Government over the bank affairs. In the words of Mr. Massey, in a recorded minute of the Government of India, "the bank so constituted was virtually a guaranteed bank." By a course of mismanagement as scandalous as any recorded in the history of banking, the Bank of Bombay was ruined, and is now in liquidation. Of its capital of £2,090,000 it has lost almost £2,000,000; and it is liable for calls in respect of shares in other companies upon which it has improperly lent money. These losses were caused in a very small degree by the fluctuations of commerce, but chiefly by a course of administration which violated every principle of sound banking. The bulk of the bank's capital was dissipated in nourishing the unprecedented speculation which was rife in Bombay for the two years preceding the downfall of the institution, in which all the madness of the South Sea excitement or the Dutch tulip mania was repeated and outdone. An officer of the Bombay Government, reporting on the bank, says:—"Very large loans have been made to persons wholly unconnected with trade, and without any security at all; and sometimes when it was known that they were required for no other purpose than that of gambling in the share market." Among the debtors of the bank were 38 non-traders, to each of whom more than £10,000 had been lent. Among the advances was one of a sum of 41,70,800 rupees upon shares, the par value of which was only 22,52,550 rupees. The non-official directors of the bank were directors of several of these companies, and lent it money to their promoters and shareholders; they also lent it freely to one another. That the funds of the bank were being used to sustain bubble companies was notorious in business circles in Bombay. But of what use was this information to the general body of shareholders, scattered over the country and unaccustomed to check the operations of finance by independent inquiry and comparison? The Bank of Bombay, as a Government institution, had become a favourite mode of investment with that large class of persons who look to the safety of their money above all things—officers of the navy and army and the civil service; for, again to quote Mr. Massey, "the presence of Government nominees in the direction or a board is regarded by the general body of shareholders, not only as a guarantee that its business will be well conducted, but also as an assurance of its stability."

In a memorial forwarded to the Bombay Government last September by a number of military officers we find the following representation:—

We, or others on our behalf, have puchased the stock of the Bank of Bombay as being a Government institution and as, therefore, affording a safe and unobjectionable investment. Many of us are persons who have so invested the saving of a lifetime spent in the Government service in India, and now lose the means of their own support in age or of support and education of their families; others are widows of Government servants who, with their children, are still more completely dependent upon the provision which had been made for them by investment in the capital stock of the Government bank. Some are trustees who in reliance on the character of the investment, and under sanction of the law courts, have invested their trust funds in this bank stock. We have all, without exception, relied upon the security which a Government institution is supposed to offer.

The answer received by these gentlemen, whose savings, effected while serving their country at the continual hazard of their lives, have been diverted under the eyes of Government directors to feed speculation at Bombay, is "that the Government of Bombay has in no way become responsible for the internal management of the bank's affairs, or for any loss that the shareholders may have suffered through mismanagement." We suppose that this is all the answer they will ever get. They have been deluded—we might say betrayed—by the ostentation of an official protection which they have not enjoyed—for it is certain that they would not have placed their money in the Bank of Bombay or left it there without the apparent guarantee of the Government—and now they are left alone to bear their loss, the Government falling back on its own position as a shareholder among other shareholders.

It might have been expected that this terrible experience would have led the Indian Government to review its bank policy, and withdraw from a partnership which can only injure its credit. Instead of doing so, it has undertaken to raise up a new Bank of Bombay out of the ruins of the old, and to aid it with more than half a million sterling, including a subscription of 100 shares of 500 rupees each. The course pursued by Sir Stafford Northcote in this matter is funny. On the 10th of October last he telegraphed to India—"I object to Government holding shares in the bank." Fourteen days later he writes, "I request that you will make it known that I cannot consent that the Government should hold any shares in a new bank." On the 2nd of the following month he telegraphed to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, "Act on your own judgment; do not take shares unless absolutely necessary." A despatch of the 15th of February explains that, while Sir Stafford Northcote gives way to the Government of Bombay, he retains his previously expressed general views. He professes to have deferred to an absolute necessity. It appears that the public of Bombay and of India entertained such an opinion of the proposed new bank, that if the Government had declined to take shares in it neither shareholders nor depositors would have been forthcoming. The readiness of the State to become customers of the bank and entrust to it its cash balances, would have gone for nothing. This may seem to some a good reason why the Government should stand aloof and take care of its own balances until a bank could be established—as one soon would have been—on an adequate basis of capital, and its credit wholly independent of the Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald thought otherwise, and Sir Stafford Northcote gave way. The Bombay Government once more incurs a moral liability to bank depositors and shareholders. We hope it will not have to repudiate a second time a responsibility voluntarily assumed.—

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.

(*From the Spectator April* 18.)

IT is fortunate for Sir Robert Napier that he likes his work, for he is certainly not encouraged to do it by any breath of popular applause. There has as yet been no "butcher's bill" to receive from Abyssinia, and the British public, true to the character given it by the Duke of Wellington, is less interested in the expedition than in an Easter Monday Review. Society looks on the whole affair as a Military promenade, important only because it may add twopence to a year's income tax, and the general community scarcely condescends to read the letters of the special correspondents, which, we admit, are with two occasional exceptions, unusually and unintelligibly poor. The gentlemen who write them seem mainly occupied with themselves, their tents, their mules, and their visits to little churches, and lack the descriptive power which would bring a country like Abyssinia—a plateau with a broken planet tossed on it to make variety home to the British imagination. There is more knowledge of Abyssinia to be gained from half-a-dozen badly executed pictures in the "Illustrated London News" than from all their letter. Yet Englishmen are students of geography and either feel or pretend an interest in military organization; and might, therefore, one would think, feel some faint excitement about an expedition in which a passage of the Alps" is a daily incident, in which the organization of their army, though not its courage, has been tested to the utmost; in which they are employing and harmonising the military systems of two empires and two ages, of the East and West, of Count von Moltke and of Pyrrhus, laying down railways with the help camels, carrying the new est devices in scientific gunnery upon elephants, using theodolites to clear the way for bearded old Mussulman sabreurs, and compelling a lofty African desert to yield water by an American device not yet a twelvemonth old. Surely there is something to excite a race with mechanical proclivities in the last scene described or hinted at by Sir Robert Napier. Three regiments, two white, one dusky, with miles of artillery, baggage waggons, mules, and followers crawling after them, have passed mountains, as high as Mount Cenis, to halt at a point 7,500 feet above the sea, three hundred miles in the interior of Africa, with mountains before, behind, and around, mountains all conical looking as if they belonged to another world, and only one wretched spring to be found, its water loaded, as such water always is loaded, with the seeds of dysentery. Did none of our readers ever see a scene of that kind, the rush to the spring, the frantic confusion, the tramping through the water, the angry craving of soldiers, and followers, and worn-out beasts? In the midst of it all half-a-dozen mules are driven up loaded with thin steel tubes. Tap, tap, tap, goes a hammer, rigged up in five minutes, and in ten the course of Africa has been conquered as if a new Moses had smitten the rock, and pure water for an army is spouting among the stones. If men would but open their eyes they would see that the whole Expedition is a romance such as in a nation with a history less full than ours, a life less choked with detail, would excite a transport of enthusiasm. Since when has Europe marched a scientifically organized army into an unknown mountain region in the tropics, and urged it forward over chain after chain of Alps, amid scenes so terribly grand that trained writers avoid description as beyond their powers, three hundred miles into the interior to punish a dark King, of whom we only know that he is probably mad, possibly a genius, certainly a monster by whose side Domitian or Ivan the Terrible would have seemed civilized and humane? That England should care little about an affair costing only some six millions is conceivable; but that her people should not have caught its picturesque side, is, we must repeal, somewhat strange. To us, we confess, this army of Bruces, half explorers, half soldiers, marching into Abyssinia with Enfields and elephants, Beloochees and Highlanders, camel-drivers and photographers, humped bullocks and locomotives, goatskin buckets, and portable artesian wells, with sappers for its advance guard and an Engineer for Commander-in-Chief, with Indian ports emptied of ships for transport, Egypt drained of mules for carriage, and four languages spoken in its ranks, moving forward, unhasting, unresting, into regions from which even the successors of Mahomet shrunk back appalled by their wild dreariness, to rescue a Ninevite, a few Germans, and an Englishman or two, because the national honour is pledged to their safety, is irresistibly fascinating. Think of the storm of power latent in that little dust-cloud floating so slowly up and over the Abyssinian hills, of the capacity of destruction—capacity which it has taxed the intellect of mankind for centuries to produce and to concentrate—which that dust conceals! It is a little army, say critics at home, while correspondents on the spot, bewildered by the masses of materiel, flurried by the orderly confusion, hampered by their own half-knowledge, declare that the resources alike of India and England are "strained." Strained! Does any human being in either Empire remember for five consecutive minutes that we are at war, feel any injury, dread any loss—realize in any way whatever that he is called on by his country to endure? Both Empires would feel the non-delivery of a mail more acutely than this "strain;" yet, add five Queen's regiments to this army—a matter of a telegraphic message—and there does not exist throughout Asia an empire which could stand its shock. It would reach Pekin, or Lhassa, or Jeddo as inevitably as it will reach Magdala. It is civilization at war which that expedition represents, and the smallnes of the force is due to the terrible concentration, not to the minuteness of its effective power. The little steel gun carried on a mule, and daintily fashioned as a watch,—which is the more effective, that, or Theodore's brass monster, which a thousand men are lugging month after month up to the hill, to oppose it?

Sir Robert Napier has done nothing, say critics in Africa, impatient for the killing to begin; though at home they are never tired of affirming that campaigns are won by organization rather than by fighting. Let us look at that a little. We are all apt to think Sherman's march into space a rather wonderful thing. Plant three Alleghanies straight across his path; destroy all roads, dry up most springs; change his compact army of educated soldiers into a collection of men of three colours, five creeds, and four languages; strip the country till every loaf has to be carried from his base; falsify all his maps, and make his cavalry useless as pioneers, and Sherman will have the work to do which Sir Robert Napier has so far successfully accomplished. He is followed every day, and almost every hour, by a dozen retless, watchful, and, in part at least, hostile eyes, eager to criticize, paid to investigate, often, we fancy, not unwilling to condemn; and what have they, in the way of blunder, to report? That a Quartermaster-General reported the wrong route to be impracticable, that somebody else found the right one, and that Sir Robert thenceforward became his own Quartermaster-General. Disorder enough there was to begin with; though we wish our readers could realize what sort of a scene an assembly of 12,000 mules, camels, and bullocks, with insufficient water, Egyptian drivers, and no officers who could speak their language, really presents; but from the day the cool old Engineer landed, all that disorder disappeared. He was not responsible for Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's blunder—a blunder committed solely because the Governor of Bombay was afraid of the British taxpayer—but he remedied it, then carried an army of thirty thousand men—for every follower is as much a burden on the General as every soldier—away from the pestilent coast on to the healthy highland—we hear of no crowded hospitals—then marched forward 200 miles,—as far as from London to Leeds, establishing camps as he went, till his communications are guarded as by a line of fortresses; then stripped a brigade for action, ordering off all superfluous impedimenta, till the Indians were loud in wrath and remonstrance; and then never hurrying, never stopping, losing no men, abandoning no needful appliance, over passes 2,000 feet higher than Mount Cenis, through ravines where ten men ought to have stopped an army, drawing water from the rocks, turning the population he has invaded into eager carriers and sutlers, making no rushes, but also making no failures, the calm old man has carried the most composite army which ever fought straight to its goal, a mountain fortress in Africa further from his base than Turin is from France, and with three ranges of Alps instead of one between them. The gentlemen who muddled Monday's march to Portsmouth do not, we believe, think the feat a great one; but we should, we confess, prefer to hear the opinion of Marshal Bazaine, who knows what marching Europeans through *thierra calientes* means, of any officer who ever entered Afganistan, or aided in a march over the Suleiman. The Indians know what mountains are and deserts too, and are not reputed to lack self-confidence, yet the boldest of them would pause if ordered to take thirty thousand men by land from end to end of Beloochistan, and Abyssinia is as much worse than Beloochistan as Africa is than Asia. We do not believe any General ever accomplished a greater feat in military organization than this invasion of Abyssinia, ever displayed more of the best qualities of a Commander than Sir Robert Napier has done. He has no dash? Dashing on boulders is brainless work; but when Sir Robert Napier, with a handful of wearied men, flung himself right across Tantia Topee's path, and turned a march which would have raised all Central India in insurrection, want of dash was not the precise foible attributed to him. There are no incidents? Incidents in a campaign like this—a campaign of explorers—mean blunders, and the Expedition is eventless only because the General has committed none. He has risked nothing, forgotten nothing, hurried nothing, but has tramped on straight to his end, and will, we firmly believe, after accomplishing his object and rescuing the prisoners, carry back his army to Bombay as perfect in discipline and organization as when he left it, ready on a telegram from Sir S. Northcote to invade Egypt, or Japan, or Thibet. It is but poor encouragement to English Generals that service like that, the exact and punctual performance of an immense task, a task at which two British Governments craned for four years, should be received in silence, or even seem to require apologetic explanation.

IRRIGATION OF PUBLIC LANDS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on April 20th, Mr Smollett rose to call the attention of the House to the very unsatisfactory manner in which certain joint-stock companies have for the last eight years performed the functions entrusted to them of supplying irrigation to public lands in India from their own funds, so far as the pecuniary results of their operations have been communicated to Parliament. He said the question he had to bring before the House was whether the Secretary of State for India ought to be permitted to advance to private adventurers enormous grants of public money for the prosecution of schemes that were hopelessly discountenanced by all financial societies and bankers. He should show that in two instances schemes involving an outlay of four millions sterling had been brought forward by private adventurers, but had been aided by public advances without anything like a sufficient security, notwithstanding that the financial secretaries for India were cudgelling their brains to invent new taxes, and that the Governor-General had emphatically protested against the continuance of these companies of private adventurers. The principle of conceding to private companies the public duty of carrying out improvements on public lands in India had only been admitted during recent years, and doubtless owed its origin to the publication, in 1854, of a Madras blue-book, purporting to be the report of the public works' commissioners at Madras. That book was very much in the style of, and was, in fact, a romance. The commissioners selected all the irrigation works the Madras government had been engaged in during the previous 12 years, and asserted that although some of them were failures, they had in the aggregate given an average return of 100 per cent. from the date, not of their completion, but of their commencement. They asserted in reference to the irrigation works on the Godavery that although they had only cost £200,000, they had then yielded a return of £300,000, and that in future they would yield the same sum per annum, while the people whose lands were irrigated would be benefitted to the extent of £3,320,000. He had written to Madras to ascertain whether these statements were true, and had received replies which completely proved that they were false. There were two schemes to which he wished to direct particular attention, and although they were both under one management, yet as the accounts were kept separate, he should deal with them separately. The first was the Madras irrigation works, which had come into being as follows. In 1858 a deputation of adventurers waited on the noble lord the member for King's Lynn, who was then Secretary for India, and laid before him a prospectus stating that they intended to embark a capital of two millions in irrigation works, but that before they expended so large a sum they thought it necessary to have a concession and a contract defining their rights. The noble lord told the deputation that he was ready to exert any influence he possessed to get them the concession, and under his auspices a concession was granted gratuitously, and a contract was entered into under which the concessionaires were to enjoy the concession 25 years, and to draw and enjoy all the profits of the works up to 25 per cent., any sum beyond that going to the Government. (Laughter.) The Government reserved to itself the right at the end of the 25 years to purchase the concession at the then price of the shares. These terms would have been innocuous enough, but the noble lord subsequently agreed to supplement them with a grant of 5 per cent. per annum on the first million spent on the works. The noble lord left office in May or June, 1859, and was succeeded by

MR. NEWDEGATE, M.P., ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

An enthusiastic meeting in favour of the Irish Church was held on the 16th April in the Town Hall, Birmingham. Mr. S. S. Lloyd took the chair. The hall, which holds between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, was crowded in every part.

The Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke moved—"That this meeting regards with alarm and indignation the introduction into Parliament of resolutions pledging it to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, in violation of the most solemn national contracts and in direct antagonism to the union with the State of the Churches in England and Scotland."

Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., said—I see before me an assembly which tells me that this question is not to be settled in the House of Commons. (Loud cheering.) You Protestants are peaceful and loyal subjects, tolerant by profession, tolerant by inclination, tolerant by religious faith; but I see this, you are still the guardians of the freedom of England. (Cheers.) Now, I invite you to walk with me a little behind the scenes. How is it that the House of Commons that was elected to support Lord Palmerston has voted, by a majority, to disestablish and disendow the Church of which he was a faithful defender? Why did he defend that Church? "Because he was a good one." He was a good one, and he was an Englishman from head to foot—(cheers—"He was an Irishman")—distinguished alike by his moderation, his genial temper, and by his moral courage (hear, hear)—and that is why the English nation sent a majority to support him; but it pleased Providence to terminate his long career of faithful service to his country, and then the House of Commons lost their leader, and they have lost their courage with him. What do we now witness? This House of Commons undertakes to effect a revolution before it dies. I say this House of Commons is not competent, by its own showing, to pass any legislative measures, and that the leaders who lend themselves to revolutionary measures in such a House are trying to pass their resolutions behind the back of the English nation. (Cheers.) Ah! you see now how these matters are managed. The Liberal party are very jealous because the Conservative party has passed a Reform Act. (Applause.) Well, then, what was to be done? Why they must do something so desperately contrary to the constitution and the independence of England that his followers would not allow Mr. Disraeli to take it out of their mouths. Mr. Gladstone, though he published a book in 1838 declaring the truth that the disestablishment of the United Protestant Church would be to sap the freedom of the country, and he published another edition in 1841, saying that he was confirmed in that opinion, Mr. Gladstone comes down to the House, and proposes to disestablish the Church of Ireland. ("Shame.") And then Mr. Bright, who was so much afraid of losing the support of the Roman Catholics—oh, you have no idea how much influence they have in the House of Commons—he made a speech which was eminently moderate—for he had learned to command everything except his temper. (Laughter.) He recommended the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. Why? Because Her Majesty is head of it. And what expression did he use? Mind you, temporal head—only the chief manager of the property (hear, hear)—because Queen Elizabeth refused to be called the Head of the Church—she said, "I am, only a steward," and our glorious Queen says no more. But he said that that connection of our virtuous Queen with the Church of Ireland was "a rank weed that poisoned the air." ("Shame.") That was not a very tolerant expression. (Hear, hear.) And look at what is proposed. It is not proposed to take anything from the Roman Catholics. ("The Maynooth grant.") It is not proposed to deprive them of anything; but this is the Bull's Run of the House of Commons—they have so little moral courage that they dare not say the Church of Ireland shall exist in Ireland. ("Shame!") They say it is a bold measure. I say it is a manifestation of cowardice (hear, hear) that has not been paralleled in the House of Commons up to this time. They dare not permit an establishment for the maintenance and Propogation of pure Protestant Christianity to exist in Ireland. What can be the motive, but the basest fear. (Hear, hear?) Well, I will show you by whom this is commanded and why it is commanded. You have all heard of Dr. Manning. He was once a clergyman of the Church of England. Somehow or another the doctrines of the Church of England did not satisfy either his conscience or his ambition. Well, he is gone—I am sorry to say, not from among us, for he remained to utter the words which I am about to read. Before he was made archbishop he was one of the rising officials of Cardinal Wiseman, and he preached a sermon as Prothonotary Apostolic before Cardinal Wiseman on the 6th of April, 1859, and he said this:—"If ever there was a land in which work was to be done, and perhaps, much to suffer, it is here. I shall not say too much if I say that we have to subjugate and subdue, to conquer and rule, an imperial race; we have to do with a will which reigns throughout the world, as the will of old Rome reigned once; we have to bend or break that will which nations and kingdoms have found invincible and inflexible. Were heresy conquered in England, it would be conquered throughout the world. All its abuses meet here, and therefore the Church of God (meaning the Papal Church) must be gathered in all its strength." So understand when they talk of the conversion of England they mean the subjugation of England. That passage was spoken in 1859 by Dr. Manning, the highest ecclesiastical authority they have, and it has never been retracted. It is too late to retract it now—(cheers)—when they are seeking to disestablish the Irish Church. Your forefathers resisted Rome; they fought, they bled; they did what you must do—they preserved. And why? Because they knew that the freedom of religion, which is consistent only with pure Christianity, with Protestant Christianity, lies at the foundation of individual and of political freedom. (Cheers.) Oh, but I will show you—the whole thing is very nicely prepared; it is all cut and dried. Now, observe this; if Parliament is unwise enough to disestablish the Protestant Church in Ireland, the Pope has prepared the way in Ireganization of the Roman Catholic Church, so that it would be at once established without a competitor to dominate the Irish people without a lies—("Never")—and the Pope of Roman Catholicism—that the Pope will not say—has declared establish his Church; he will allow the Queen to Here, the other day, Dr. will do it for himself. Roman Catholic Bishop Goss, who calls himself demand that the Est p of Liverpool, said: "We and Ireland shall ablished Church of England the Holy See may be swept out of Ireland, that Church, and no ay be at liberty to establish our what endowment egotiate with the Government as to men who p sent it shall have." These are the the Irish re demanding the disestablishment of tablish Church, with the distinct purpose of es- But ing the Papal Church in Ireland. (Never.) me hat is what they mean, lads; and if Parliament is cowardly enough to sweep the authority of the Crown, as represented by the establishment of the Irish Church, out of the way in Ireland, the thing is done—the Pope will command Ireland. Already this Papal Power has so much influence in the House of Commons that it is very hard for any representative of your opinion to get a hearing. The demand for the disestablishment of the portion of your Church which is in Ireland is the result of a Roman Catholic conspiracy (hear, hear), and I say it on the authority of Dr. Moriarty. He says:—"There is only one body in the country, and that is the Catholic hierarchy and clergy, who could bridge over the deep and sharp chasm which divides the upper and the lower classes in Ireland." So that he states that there will not be contentment among the Irish Roman Catholics until what he demanded was done—the disestablishment of your Church, and the sweeping of it out of Ireland and the establishment of the foreign jurisdiction of the Pope, and he declared that the Roman Catholic bishops and priesthood would foment discontent against England, and against your freedom, unless all that they demanded were granted. I have a word to say to the Dissenters—some of them think lightly of the Established Church, but are taken by the cry for equality. That plea is a very old one; and I have here a resolution of the House of Commons of James II., warning him when he was inclined to lend himself to that plea, that there was an uneasy spirit in the Papal Church, "and it will strive by these gradations—if it once gets but a connivance it will press for a toleration; if that should be obtained, they must have an equality, from thence they will aspire to superiority, and will never rest until they get a subversion of the true religion." I ask you whether that House of Commons did not know Rome better than the House of Commons, which would sweep away the Established Church, which is the only peaceful organisation that can counteract the enormous, the intolerant organisation which foreigners have created in Ireland. (Applause.) Now a system of religious equality, and endowing all sects, has been tried in France. ("Endow none.") Let the Liberals of this country ask the Liberals of France whether that system protects them or their families from the tyranny of Rome. There is another system—that which prevails in the United States (applause)—which is the endowing of no religion. Well, the Ultramontanes are very active there. Washington wished to establish the Protestant Church in America, but the Jesuits overbore his intention. Now listen to what is taking place in America. An Ultramontane publisher published an almanack in 1860, and he gives a description of the religious condition of the United States. He says—"There is nothing in the history of the world like the progress of the United States, and there is nothing in the history of the United States like the progress of the Catholic Church." Now was a Quaker, and he made the same mistake that Mr. Bright makes. (Laughter.) When I see Mr. Bright always supporting every demand of the Roman Catholic Church in the House of Commons, ("Shame on him,") I always think of William Penn. Ultramontanes looked to the destruction of the Constitution of the United States, which is founded upon a system of universal religious equality; and in the troubles of the United States you may see a forecast of the conclusion which will occur in Ireland and in England if you depart from the constitution of this country, and give up the security for your freedom which you possess in the Established Church. (Cheers.) Be constant, be true, be persevering, in the maintenance of that Establishment, not only for your religious but your temporal freedom. Believe me, the great men of England have laid the foundations of freedom securely, because it is founded upon pure Christianity. That alone can make a nation fit for freedom, and it is idle to give the means of freedom to those who are not heart and soul prepared to enjoy and to profit by that inestimable privilege. (Cheers.)

The Rev. C. Marson moved—"That while inflicting a real grievance on the Protestant party of the Irish community, the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland would wholly fail to conciliate the Roman Catholics, or to remove any of the causes of Irish disaffection."—Mr. J. S. Hopkins seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Burges moved—"That this meeting pledges itself to support the connection of Church and State on a Protestant basis, and to oppose any measure tending to eliminate the religious element from our constitutional system."—This was seconded by Mr. Sebastian Evans, and supported by Mr. J. H. Hands.

The resolutions were carried by five to one.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£ s. d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,699 15 11
Do. 1863	341,683 2 2
Do. 1864	406,403 13 10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

'LIFE BRANCH.

	£ s. d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150 18 6
Do. 1863	105,703 1 11
Do. 1864	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,875,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILLIAM THOMSON,
D. CLARK, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Local Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LACS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London. Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq. J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogle, Esq. H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. *Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman. Messrs. Kelly & Co.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379
And the Accounts of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0
No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.*, without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 14th and 5th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 22nd July* 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,800,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £240,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Honkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867. Acting Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARR, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	„
3 do.	on	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
2 do.	on	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 do.	on	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	„
On demand	on	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 11 9/16d.	„

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 11 1/2d. „
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. ROOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 29th April 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 0d per Rupee

4	do.	1/11¾ „
3	do.	1/11 13/16 „
2	do.	1/11¾ „
1	do.	1/11 11/16 „
On demand		1/11 5/8 „
On Scotland		1/11 5/8 „

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums over £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 8th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50 2s. 0d.	per Rupee
„	4 do.	do.	1s. 11 13/16d. „
„	3 do.	do.	1s. 11 3/4d. „
„	2 do.	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. „
„	1 do.	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. „
	On demand	do.	1s. 11 5/8d. „
On Scotland		do.	„
On Ireland		do.	„

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11 9/16d. „
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	..	6 per cent.
6	do...	...	5 „
3	do...	...	4 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 15th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Saugor Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

4	do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	„
3	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2	do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	„
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	„

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 „
Do.	12	do.	5 „

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office Hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 23th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and Messrs. Barnetts, Hoare & Barnetts, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. HOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st April 1868.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ...Rs. 18 per doz.
Fine Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... „ 28 „
Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... „ 24 „
Fine Burgundy, Quarts, ... „ 15 „
Fine Pale Brandy, Quarts, ... „ 27 „
Orange Bitters, Quarts, ... „ 15 „
15th May 1863. At J. A. BROWN & Co., 1, Deane Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 do.	doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 29	per doz. „
Superior Port in 3 & 2	doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ 2	„ pts.	14	„
Old Tom		Rs. 20	„
Brandy 1	„	„ 32	„
Whiskey		„ 15	„

30th April 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.			
CLARET.	Medoc.....quarts at Rs.	12	per dozen.
	.....pints at „	7½	„
	St. Laurent .....quarts at „	18	„
	Chateau Beitasse „ at „	25	„
BURGUNDY.	Cognac tres vieux .....at „	25	„
	„ „ Champagne at „	35	„
FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs.	30	p. doz
	.....pints at „	16	„
	Imperial .....quarts at „	32	„
	„ .....pints at „	17	„
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at „	35	„
	Moselle..... „ at „	24	„
	„ .....pints at „	13	„
	Johannisberg .....quarts at „	33	„

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES' BORDEAUX.

COGNAC	Extra fine quality .....Rs.	58	per dozen.
	Superior do. ..... „	32	„
	No. 1..... „	25	„
	„ 2..... „	18	„
	Aux Armes ..... „	14	„
	Au bouquet ..... „	12	„
		quarts	*pints.*
CLARET	Medoc.....Rs.	10	12
	St. Julien ..... „	12	14
	Larose ..... „	16	18
	Chateau Leoville ..... „	24	26
	Chateau Lafite ..... „	30	32
SAUTERNE	Haut..... „	13	15

BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9, Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.
SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.
KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.
HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants—Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.
The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. As once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.
In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
At per lb. Rs. 1-4 Rs. 1-8.
SOLE AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BO